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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO

PROCEEDINGS OF THE National Republican CONVENTION.

Beginning at Chicago, May 16th, 1860.

GEORGE ASHMUN OF MASSACHUSETTS, PRESIDENT.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED!

(Reported expressly for the Press and Tribune.)

FIRST DAY.

Yesterday at 12.10 P. M., the Delegates having assembled, the Convention was called to order by Hon. Edwin D. Morgan of New York.

OPENING ADDRESS BY MR. MORGAN

Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN of New York, in calling the Convention to order, said:

On the twenty second of December last, the Republican National Committee, at a meeting convened for the purpose in the City of New York, issued a call for a National Convention, which I will now read:

"A National Republican Convention will meet at Chicago on Wednesday, the 16th day of May next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice President at the next election.

"The Republican electors of the several states, the members of the People's party of Pennsylvania and of the Opposition party of New Jersey, and all others who are willing to co-operate with them in support of the candidates which shall there be nominated, and who are opposed to the policy of the present administration, to federal corruption and usurpation, to the extension of slavery into the territories, to the new and dangerous political doctrine that the Constitution of its own force carries slavery into all the territories of the United States, to the opening of the African slave trade, to any inequality of rights among citizens, and who are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union, under the Constitution recently adopted by its people, of restoring the federal administration to a system of rigid economy and to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, of maintaining inviolate the rights of the States and defending the soil of every State and Territory from lawless invasion, and of preserving the integrity of this Union and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws passed in pursuance thereof against the conspiracy of the leaders of a sectional party, to resist the majority principle as established in this government even at the expense of its existence—are invited to send from each State two delegates from each Congressional district, and four delegates at large to the Convention."

EDWIN D. MORGAN, New York, Chairman.

JOSEPH BARTLETT, Maine.	JAMES RITCHEY, Ind.
GEO. G. FOGG, N. H.	NORMAN B. JUDD, Illinois.
LAWRENCE BRAINARD, Vt.	ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, Mich.
JOHN Z. GOODRICH, Mass.	JOHN H. TWEEDY, Wis.
GIDEON WELLES, Conn.	ALEX. H. RAMSEY, Minn.
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Penn.	ANDREW J. STEVENS, Iowa.
GEORGE HARRIS, Md.	ASA S. JONES, Missouri.
ALFRED CALDWELL, Va.	MARTIN F. CONWAY, Kansas.
THOMAS SPOONER, Ohio.	LEWIS CLEPHANE, D. of C.
CASSIUS M. CLAY, Ky.	WILLIAM M. CHACE, R. I.
JAMES BOWMAN, N. J.	O. P. SCHOOLFIELD, Tenn.
CORNELIUS COLE, Cal.	E. D. WILLIAMS, Del.

In compliance therewith, the people have sent representatives here to deliberate upon measures for carrying into effect the objects of the call.

Usage has made it my duty to take the preliminary step towards organizing the Convention—a convention upon the proceedings of which, permit me to say, the most momentous results are depending. No body of men of equal number was ever clothed with greater responsibility than those now within the hearing of my voice. You do not need me to tell you gentlemen, what this responsibility is. While one portion of the adherents of the National Administration are endeavoring to insert a slave code into the party platform, another portion exhibits its readiness to accomplish the same result through the action of the Supreme Court of the United States [applause]; willing by indirection to do that which, if done directly, would bring a blush even to the cheek of modern Democracy. [Cheers and laughter.]

While these and other stupendous wrongs, absolutely shocking to the moral sentiment of the country, are to be fastened upon the people by the party in power, if its leaders are able to bring the factious elements that compose it into any degree of unanimity, there seems left no ray of hope except in the good sense of this Convention. [Great applause.]

Let me then invoke you to act in a spirit of harmony, that by the dignity, the wisdom and the patriotism displayed here you may commend yourselves to the hearts of the people, and to strengthen them in the faith that yours is the constitutional party of the country, and the only constitutional party; that you are actuated by principle, and that you will be guided by the light and by the example of the fathers of the Republic. [Renewed cheers.]

Fortunately you are not required to enunciate new and untried principles of government. This has been well and wisely done by the statesmen of the Revolution. [Applause.] Stand where they stood, avowing and maintaining the like objects and doctrines; then will the end sought be accomplished; the Constitution and the Union be preserved, and the government be administered by patriots and statesmen.

For temporary President I now nominate Hon. David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania. [Great and prolonged applause.] Those that are in favor of the nomination of Mr. Wilmot for temporary presiding officer will say aye.

The nomination being confirmed by the unanimous voice of the Convention amid great applause, the Chair nominated Judge Wm. L. Marshall, of Maryland, and Gov. C. F. Cleveland, of Connecticut, to wait upon the presiding officer and conduct him to his seat.

The temporary Chairman was then conducted to the chair by the committee, amid loud cheering, Gov. Cleveland introducing him as follows:

Permit me to introduce to this Convention a gentleman whose name is known to every lover of liberty throughout this land—the Hon. David Wilmot, the man who dares to do the right, regardless of consequences. With such men for our leaders, there is no such word as fail. [Vociferous cheering.]

THE CHAIRMAN'S INAUGURAL.

Hon. DAVID WILMOT, on taking the chair, spoke as follows: I have no words in which properly to express my sense of the honor—and the undeserved honor, I think it is—of being called upon to preside temporarily over the deliberations of this Convention.

I shall not attempt a task which I feel inadequate to perform. Be sure, gentlemen, that I am not insensible to this high and undeserved honor. I shall carry the recollection of it, and of your manifestation of partiality with me until the day of my death.

It is not necessary for me, fellow citizens, gentlemen, delegates, to remind you of the importance of the occasion that has called this assemblage together, nor of the high duties which devolve upon you. A great sectional and aristocratic party, or interest, has for years dominated with a high hand over the political affairs of this country. That interest has wrested, and is now wresting, all the great powers of this government to the one object of the extension of slavery. It is our purpose, gentlemen—it is the mission of the Republican party and the basis of its organization, to resist this policy of a sectional interest. It is our mission to restore this government to its original policy, and place it again in that rank upon which our fathers organized and brought it into existence. It is our purpose and our policy to resist these new Constitutional dogmas, that slavery exists by virtue of the Constitution wherever the banner of this Union floats.

It is our purpose to restore the Constitution to its original meaning; to give to it its true interpretation; to read that instrument as our fathers read it. [Applause.] That instrument was not ordained and established for the purpose of extending slavery within the limits of this country; it was not ordained and established for the purpose of giving guarantees and securities to that institution. Our fathers regarded slavery as a blot upon this country. They went down into their graves with the earnest hope and confident belief, that but a few more years and that blot would be extinguished from our land. [Much applause.] This was the faith in which they died. [Applause.] Had the proposition been presented to them in the early conflicts of the revolution, or outside of that grand movement, that they were called upon to endure the hazards, trials and sacrifices of that long and perilous contest for the purpose of establishing on this continent a great slave empire, not one of them would have drawn his sword in such a cause. [Great applause.]

No citizens! this republic was established for the purpose of securing the guarantees of liberty, of justice and of righteousness to the people and to their posterity. That was the great object with which the revolution was fought; these were the purposes for which the Union and the Constitution were formed. Slavery is sectional. Liberty national. [Immense applause.]

Fellow citizens: Need I remind this intelligent and vast audience; need I call to mind to the intelligent gentlemen who represent the various States represented upon this floor, manifestations of lawless violence, of tyranny such as the world never saw in a civilized and Christian land that is manifested by this spirit of slavery. Whose rights are safe where slavery has the power to trample them under foot? Who to-day is not more free to utter his opinions within the empire of Russia, or under the shadow of the despotism of Austria than he is within the limits of the slave States of this republic?

Will their tyranny be confined to those States where they have the power to enforce it upon us? [Voices—"No! never!"] We owe the liberty which we to-day we enjoy in the free States to the absence of slavery. And, fellow citizens, shall we, in building up this great Empire of ours, in fulfilling that high and sacred trust imposed upon us by our fathers—shall we support this blighting, this dam raising institution throughout the vast extent of our borders? [Voices, loudly—"No!"] Or shall we preserve this land as a free land to our posterity forever? These are the principles for which the Republican party is struggling.

Fellow citizens, the security of our liberty, the security of all we hold valuable, demands that we should take possession of this government and administer it upon those broad Constitutional doctrines that were recognized for the first sixty years of the existence of our government—that were recognized by Washington, by Jefferson, by Adams, by Madison, by Monroe, by Adams the younger, by Jackson, by Van Buren, even down to the time of Polk, when this new dogma was started, that the Constitution was established to guarantee to slavery perpetual existence and unlimited empire.

Hoping, fellow citizens, that a spirit of patriotism and harmony will guide us to a fortunate result in our deliberations, I am now ready to enter upon the duties which have been assigned to me. [Great Applause.]

TEMPORARY SECRETARIES

Mr. THOMAS SPOONER, of O.—I move, sir, that Mr Frederick Hassaurek of Ohio, Mr. Theodore Pomeroy of New York, and Mr. Henry T. Blow of St. Louis, be elected to act as Temporary Secretaries.

The nominations being confirmed by the unanimous voice of the Convention, those gentlemen took the post assigned them.

The CHAIR—I will now introduce the Rev. Mr. Humphrey, of this city, who will make a prayer.

PRAYER.

By Rev. Z. HUMPHREY, of the First Presbyterian Church.

Oh, Lord, our Father, Thou art great and greatly to be praised. We come before Thy Throne to worship and also to learn Thy will. We invoke Thy presence and Thy blessing, as we gather beneath this roof to-day. We praise Thee for what Thou art, and for what Thou hast done for us. Verily, the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places, and we have a goodly heritage. Thou hast strengthened the bars of our gates, and placed our children within them. Thou has made peace in our borders, and filled us with the finest of the wheat. Thou hast not dealt so by any nation. And for Thy judgments, we have not known them; and yet we confess that we have deserved to suffer, for we have sinned against Thee. We entreat Thy forgiveness for all our transgressions, and Thy protection from all consequences of sin. We pray for our common country. We ask that Thou wilt deliver us from all the evil to which we are exposed, and and that Thou wilt make us to shake off and put away all those evils which we are too apt to cherish. Wilt Thou bless our rulers, and teach them to govern in the fear of God and in the love of man. Wilt thou deliver us from corruption, from oppression, from violence, and from selfish ambition. Show us the way of rescuing the oppressed from the house of bondage, and of making this country truly and consistently free. We crave thy blessing upon this Convention, and pray that then will enable all those who are here gathered, to act, amid the excitements of the day, as feeling their responsibility to their fellow men, and as knowing that they will one day stand before thee. Wilt thou bless us in all that we do. Wilt thou rule amid all the conflicts of opinion and the strifes of parties, and may the issue be for thy glory, and for our good. May there be no strife, but that of brethren loving, while yet in opinion disagreeing. Let not the ploughshare of division drive through our fair land. May we live as a Christian country, and though we put not our trust in princes, may we be that happy land whose God is the Lord—which we ask through Jesus Christ, our Saviour. Amen.

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. JUDD, of Illinois.—I desire to offer a resolution, which I will read as I stand in my place. I move you sir, that a committee, consisting of one delegate from each State and Territory represented in this Convention, be elected by the delegates thereof, who shall report officers to this Convention for a permanent organization.

Motion submitted and adopted.

Mr. JUDD.—I move you that the States be called in their order.

Motion adopted.

The several States were then called, and the committee was made up as follows:

Maine	LEONARD ANDREWS.
Vermont	HUGH L. HENRY.
N. Hampshire	AARON H. CRAGIN.
Massachusetts	LINUS B. COMINS.
Connecticut	ARTHUR B. CALEF.
Rhode Island	SIMEON H. GREENE.
New York	HENRY H. VANDYCK.
New Jersey	EPHRAIM MARSH.
Pennsylvania	F. J. COFFEY.
Delaware	JOSHUA T. HEIL.
Maryland	JAMES JEFFRIES.
Virginia	EDWARD M. NORTON.
Ohio	V. B. HORTON.
Indiana	P. A. HACKLEMAN.
Illinois	WILLIAM ROSS.
Michigan	WALTER W. MURPHY.
Wisconsin	JOHN P. MCGREGOR.
Iowa	JAMES F. WILSON.
Minnesota	SIMEON SMITH.
Missouri	ALLEN DAMER.
Kansas	A. C. WILDER.
California	SAMUEL BELL.
Oregon	GRANT JOHNSON.
Kentucky	ALLAN J. BRISTOW.
Texas	M. T. C. HANDLER.
Nebraska	O. H. IRISH.
D. Columbia	GEO. B. HALL.

A DELEGATE from Kentucky—Mr. President—I would suggest that the names of all the States be called. [Applause.]

The CHAIR—Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, [great laughter,] Louisiana, Alabama, [laughter and hissing,] Georgia, South Carolina. [Laughter.] North Carolina. [Feeble hisses and much laughter.] I believe that includes the names of all the States.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Mr. BENTON of New Hampshire—I move you sir, that a Committee, consisting of one delegate from each State and Territory represented in this Convention, selected by the delegates thereof, be appointed who shall be a committee to act on credentials, and to make report of the number and post office address of each delegate, together with rules for the government of this Convention.

A DELEGATE from Indiana—Divide that. Let us have a committee on credentials and one on order of business.

Mr. SPOONER of Ohio—If I understand, it is intended that we should have two committees, or it was so suggested by the Executive Committee, and we have acted in accordance with that suggestion. I would suggest that there be simply a Committee on Credentials.

The CHAIR—Will the gentleman from New Hampshire accept the amendment?

Mr BENTON—I accept it.

Motion to appoint a Committee on Credentials was carried.

The CHAIR—Shall the Chair call the States again?

Many voices—Call the States.

The several States were then called and the Committee was made up as follows:

Maine	RENSSELAER CRAM.
N. Hampshire	JA. OB BENTON.
Vermont	EDWARD C. REDINGTON.
Massachusetts	TIMOTHY DAVIS.
Connecticut	E. K. FOSTER.
Rhode Island	BENEDICT LAPHAM.
New York	PALMER V. KELLOGG.
New Jersey	MOSES H. GROE.
Pennsylvania	J. N. PURVIANCE.
Delaware	LEWIS THOMPSON.
Maryland	WM. E. COLE.
Virginia	JACOB HORNBROOK.
Kentucky	CHARLES HENDLEY.
Ohio	SAMUEL BROKELEY.
Indiana	JOHN F. CRAVENS.
Illinois	STEPHEN T. LOGAN.
Michigan	FRANCIS QUINN.
Wisconsin	H. L. RAND.
Iowa	H. F. CLARKSON.
Minnesota	JOHN McCUSICK.
Missouri	JAMES G. DARDENHIRE.
Kansas	WM. A. PHILLIPS.
Nebraska	JOHN R. MEREDITH.
California	CHAS. WATROUS.
Oregon	JOHN BURLINGAME.
Texas	D. HENDERSON.
Dist. Columbia	JAMES A. WHITE.

COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS

Mr. NOBLE of Iowa—I move you sir that there be one delegate from each delegation, selected by the delegates themselves, to act as a committee to prepare the order of business for this convention.

Motion adopted.

The States were the called and the committee made up as follows:

Maine	JOHN L. STEPHENS.
N. Hampshire	B. F. MARTIN.
Vermont	EDWIN D. MASON.
Massachusetts	SAM'L. HOOPER.
Connecticut	GEO. H. NOBLE.
Rhode Island	NATH. B. DURFEE.
New York	A. B. JAMES.
New Jersey	H. N. CONGAR.
Pennsylvania	WM. D. KELLY.
Delaware	JOHN C. CLARK.
Maryland	WM. P. EWING.
Virginia	JOHN G. JEAKS.
Ohio	R. M. CORWINE.
Kentucky	LOUIS M. DEMBITZ.
Indiana	WALTER MARKS.
Michigan	AUSTIN BLAIR.
Illinois	THOS. A. MARSHALL.
Wisconsin	ELISHA MORROW.
Minnesota	S. P. JONES.
Iowa	REUBEN NOBLE.
Missouri	F. G. LETCHER.
California	J. C. HINKLEY.
Oregon	ELI THAYER.
Kansas	A. G. PROCTOR.
Nebraska	SAMUEL H. ELBERT.
D. Columbia	JOSEPH GERHARD.
Texas	G. MOYER.

A DELEGATE from Pennsylvania. I move that the rules of the House of Representatives be adopted for the government of this Convention until otherwise ordered.

The motion was carried.

Mr HARSH of New Jersey. I move that the Secretary call the names of the delegates, in order, as they are called in the Congress of the United States, as they are called, the delegates from each State to present their credentials.

Mr. CARTTER of Ohio. I supposed that we had just constituted a Committee on Credentials, and my purpose for voting for that Committee was to get rid of all the labor of doing their work. Now, it is proposed to take the work out of their hands and do it here in the Convention. Having voted it once to be done by the Committee, I do not want it brought back here, and I shall vote against any such proceeding. I move to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. HARSH. I withdraw the resolution.

Mr. GREELEY of Oregon. I would like to move an amendment to that resolution. In place of it I move that the roll of the States be now called over, and as each is called, the chairman of that delegation present the credentials of that delegation and if any question arises as to the credentials or right of any to sit here, let it be referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. CARTTER—I move an amendment, I move to amend the proposition of the gentleman from Oregon or New York, Mr. Greeley, I am not sure which, (laughter), that instead of each delegation presenting their credentials here, they present them to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. GREELEY—I accept the amendment of the gentleman from Maryland or Rhode Island, I am not particular which. [Laughter and applause.]

The CHAIR—The motion is that the roll of the States be called, and as the delegates of each State they present the credentials of the delegates of that State to the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials. Resolution carried.

Mr. CARTTER—Did I understand the gentleman to adopt the amendment?

Mr GREELEY—Certainly.

A DELEGATE, at the south end of the platform—I desire to know who the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials is.

The CHAIR—The Secretary will in a moment announce the committee.

The CHAIR announced that the Committee on Permanent Organization would meet immediately after the adjournment at the Head Quarters of the National Committee Room, 24 Tremont House, also that the Committee on Credentials would meet at the Head Quarters of the New Jersey Delegation at the Richmond House.

Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1860.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

FOR ELECTORS,

AT LARGE,

LEONARD SWETT, of Boston,
JAMES M. PRESCOTT, of Amherst.

1. A. G. PUTNEY, Boston.
2. Wm. H. SEWARD, Auburn.
3. LAWRENCE WILLIAM, of Buffalo.
4. Wm. F. BAILY, of Rochester.
5. A. J. TOWNE, of Ohio.
6. JOHN A. KASSON, of Dubuque.
7. H. P. H. BROWN, of Florida.
8. T. D. ALLEN, of Hartford.
9. JOHN HOGG, of Louisiana.

FOR GOVERNOR,

RICHARD YATES, of Morgan.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, of Dupage.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

JESSE H. DUBOIS, of Lawrence.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,

ORVIL H. BROWNING, of Quincy.

FOR TREASURER,

WM. BUTLER, of Sangamon.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

NEWTON BATEMAN, of Morgan.

NOMINATION OF LINCOLN.

The act of party restore. After a season, when all Presidential, the party has, very honestly, selected—in the interests of the Progressive Republican—a candidate for the Presidency. Its choice is a man who has not been entangled in a standard bearer. Mr. Lincoln is in very need of integrity. In all his life, now extending to fifty years, there is not an act of commission or omission, by which the Democrat party can be justly reproached. Such a man, in such a crisis, as the present integrity are supposed. The fact is a guarantee that when the power has the principles of the Democratic host, the corruption and scandals upon which have made the last four years infamous, such as the tenants of the American people, and which are fast sapping the foundations upon which our fathers built the Republic, is audible and.

Mr. Lincoln's record on the slavery question is as well known as his name. Of that he needs no explanation. He is a conservative Anti-Slavery man, opposed where no allegiance of Southern rights, and yet. On such a part of the Platform of the party, he will agree as little as any man in the party. A long while has molded the rules of the tolerant and most patriotic of his predecessors. Guided by the Constitution and by the laws, he has belonged that of his obligations to party he will comstand the country and the Union, and the North and the country may be assured that if during such time as he may be invested with authority, it travels an attempt to trample upon, wise to dissolve the bonds which the the States of the Union together, it will be met by such force as Roman Republic, and the Roman people yielded to threats or fraction. That beautiful emblem of unity, the Union, which has made this a nation of much, and all shall long be its preservation and glory, lay still within the power and resources of the Federal Government, and Mr. Lincoln, when he has taken office, will be found true to his duty, and will command the respect and confidence of the country in any emergency.

Mr. Lincoln's views on the Tariff are such as finally stated in the address of such a Republican as Henry Clay, and in this choice, the Republican party will be found to pursue its early adopted course. In nothing, from start to finish, has the Republican party been false to the principles of the Democratic party. Everywhere the Democracy are taking the ground which we have occupied on conservative questions. In Indiana, in Ohio, in New York, in Pennsylvania, and in every quarter we have yet had time to hear—a spontaneous outburst of the popular sentiment of congressmen have marked the event and the Democratic party is the conservative element of the popular will. The meeting spoken announced by the distinguished statesman who is the head of the tribe—the simplicity of his character, the purity of his life, and the unquestioned integrity of his public services, have enabled the Republican party to present to the masses with whom he has always been identified, a candidate who will receive from them a hearty and encouraging and deep-thinking support. A distinguished Western Senator said, in a recent speech in the Senate Chamber, from Washington, a day or two before the nomination was made, that he had personally studied. The country will soon have a Democratic President, and the party will inherit nearly. The name of Abraham Lincoln, which was known to the N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer* a few weeks ago, as that of a Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1856, can be Commendation Chief of the party, and the Union will be safe. The Republican party will find their professions as to the Democratic party, and the Democratic party will find their professions as to the Republican party, to be not unlike both by example. Democrats will be found to be Republicans, and Republicans will be found to be Democrats. Let the Democracy of the country rally to the support of Mr. Lincoln, and the Union will be safe.

THE POPULAR RESPONSE.

The nomination of Abraham Lincoln, as foreshadowed in the selection of such a distinguished Democrat as Hannibal Hamlin, the Democratic ticket will be one about which no quarrelling, from start to finish, can be had. The unanimity with which the nomination was received in the Chicago Convention, and the universal response which the announcement has called forth from the country, are unprecedented. In Indiana, in Ohio, in New York, in Pennsylvania, and in every quarter we have yet had time to hear—a spontaneous outburst of the popular sentiment of congressmen have marked the event and the Democratic party is the conservative element of the popular will. The meeting spoken announced by the distinguished statesman who is the head of the tribe—the simplicity of his character, the purity of his life, and the unquestioned integrity of his public services, have enabled the Republican party to present to the masses with whom he has always been identified, a candidate who will receive from them a hearty and encouraging and deep-thinking support. A distinguished Western Senator said, in a recent speech in the Senate Chamber, from Washington, a day or two before the nomination was made, that he had personally studied. The country will soon have a Democratic President, and the party will inherit nearly. The name of Abraham Lincoln, which was known to the N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer* a few weeks ago, as that of a Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1856, can be Commendation Chief of the party, and the Union will be safe. The Republican party will find their professions as to the Democratic party, and the Democratic party will find their professions as to the Republican party, to be not unlike both by example. Democrats will be found to be Republicans, and Republicans will be found to be Democrats. Let the Democracy of the country rally to the support of Mr. Lincoln, and the Union will be safe.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE CONVENTION.

The National Republican Convention which will long be memorable as organizing in its personnel the most able body of men, in the opinion of this paper have been which for three days and nights, in the city of Chicago, have been holding sessions which will long be remembered as the most important and the most harmonious of any political convention which has ever been held in the United States. The Convention was composed of the most able men of the Republican party, and by a community of interests and by a unanimity of sentiment, which we have never before seen equalled, they were held like closely to their heart, and, in their deliberations, they were led by the best and most advised? Such a case is not to be found in the history of any party of this country. The speeches of Messrs. Evarts, Williams, Ewing and Lincoln, and the resolutions, Evarts and Lane of Indiana, and the platform, Lincoln and Williams, are the best evidence, though not the only evidence, of the wisdom, the sagacity, the statesmanship and the patriotism of the Convention.

NEW YORK.

The exceedingly happy manner in which the Republicans of New York, by the action of their Convention, received the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin, has been responded to by all other States. Compelled by the power of circumstances to support a distinguished statesman who they were found by the triple tie of nativity, adherence to principle, and association of their preferences with the cause which he represents, the Democrats of New York have come to the support of Republican principles, in spite of the disappointment which they unquestionably felt, in private in the expressed preferences of Hamlin. While this will be a source of strength to the Republican party, it is only of the subordinate importance when compared with the powerful influence which the Democrats of New York have thrown into the scale of Republican principles. In spite of the disappointment which they unquestionably felt, in private in the expressed preferences of Hamlin. While this will be a source of strength to the Republican party, it is only of the subordinate importance when compared with the powerful influence which the Democrats of New York have thrown into the scale of Republican principles.

PRO-SLAVERY TACTICS.

The *Dubuque Herald* records the key note by which the pro-slavery party will be governed in the coming campaign, from their lesson. That decision is most wise.

In a special dispatch published in another column, the Herald says that the key note of the Democratic campaign in Illinois, is that Douglas is the first candidate for the Presidency.

This is surely the most cunning and fiendish movement that the great conspiracy party could possibly have made. It is the key note by which the Democracy will be governed in the coming campaign. Douglas and Breckinridge Democrats will be utterly inactive in the coming campaign, and the Douglas Democrats should bear the grave of the Democracy.

Douglas is the first candidate of the Democracy! The great conspiracy party have got a head! Douglas is already dead! Douglas is the first candidate of the Democracy! The great conspiracy party have got a head! Douglas is already dead! Douglas is the first candidate of the Democracy! The great conspiracy party have got a head! Douglas is already dead!

MR. LINCOLN AT HOME.

Visit of the Official Delegation.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

SPRINGFIELD, May 19, 1860.

The special train conveying the Committee and managers of the Illinois Central Railroad arrived at Springfield at 10 o'clock this morning—chairmen of the State delegations headed by the Chairman of the Convention, Hon. Geo. Ashmun—charged by the Convention to wait upon Mr. Lincoln with the news of his nomination for the Presidency. The train was met at the depot by a large concourse of citizens, who escorted them to the hotel. Cannons were fired, and a general feeling of joy and enthusiasm was brilliantly illuminated. Loud cheers were given for Hon. Thurlow Weed, of New York, P. P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri, Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts, Hon. Caleb Cushing, Hon. Ingersoll for the Presidency and others. After the cheering had subsided, Hon. Geo. Ashmun, chairman of Mr. Lincoln, having ascended the steps of the hotel, addressed the assembly as follows:

"I have, sir, the honor, on behalf of the gentlemen who are present, a committee appointed by the Republican convention recently assembled at Chicago, to inform you that you have been, We have come, sir, under a vote of our convention to this committee to wait upon you, and have been admitted by the convention of Republicans at Chicago, to be the candidate of Republicans of the United States. They instruct us, sir, to notify you of such action, and to say that we are ready to respond to such other duties as may be imposed upon us by the convention under which they have acted. We have performed the duty assigned us, and present to you the authentic evidence of the action of the convention, and the platform of principles which shall either be considered permanent or temporary, as you may see fit. If you have any reference to the principles by which you have been nominated, we are charged with your instructions to receive from you the letter which has been prepared and which will be read to the convention, and with that platform, represented assistants from the Committee, I shall, by your leave, present to you the gentlemen who compose the committee, and whose names are well known to you and to the country."

Mr. Lincoln replied as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Committee: I tender you my thanks for the kind manner in which you have performed the duty you have just announced to me, my grandmother thanks you the highest honor she can receive at your hands. Sincere and even gratuitous gratification is felt by me at the nomination I receive from that honor—a responsibility which I could not but shrink from with fear, were it not for the far more sustained sun and superintend ence which I expect to receive from you, and from the Convention, I shall, by your leave, respectfully consider the platform and resolutions which you present me, and any other and unreasonable duty, assigned to you, Mr. Chairman, in relation to the platform and resolutions will be treated evasively, and the communication promptly, and in writing after the adjournment of taking you and each of you by the hand. I will now respectfully say the Committee was then presented to Mr. Lincoln, who greeted each gentleman by the hand as made of the hand.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

A very liberal and moderate-minded Republican of this city remarked to us yesterday, that he could with sincerity retire his seat in the Senate, and a pledge given to support Mr. Lincoln, if he came from Gov. Seward was received and elected by the Republicans of New York. The Republican of Friday, stating that he gave his hearty adhesion to the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, and that he wished to ascertain if all his friends in the Republican party did the same, makes the following remarks:

"Mr. Seward is the most distinguished Republican statesman in the country, and the most eminent of the popular will. The meeting spoken announced by the distinguished statesman who is the head of the tribe—the simplicity of his character, the purity of his life, and the unquestioned integrity of his public services, have enabled the Republican party to present to the masses with whom he has always been identified, a candidate who will receive from them a hearty and encouraging and deep-thinking support. A distinguished Western Senator said, in a recent speech in the Senate Chamber, from Washington, a day or two before the nomination was made, that he had personally studied. The country will soon have a Democratic President, and the party will inherit nearly. The name of Abraham Lincoln, which was known to the N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer* a few weeks ago, as that of a Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1856, can be Commendation Chief of the party, and the Union will be safe. The Republican party will find their professions as to the Democratic party, and the Democratic party will find their professions as to the Republican party, to be not unlike both by example. Democrats will be found to be Republicans, and Republicans will be found to be Democrats. Let the Democracy of the country rally to the support of Mr. Lincoln, and the Union will be safe.

THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Ever and anon during the progress of the session of the people, a man quelled to meet the popular demand, and to fulfill the popular will. The meeting spoken announced by the distinguished statesman who is the head of the tribe—the simplicity of his character, the purity of his life, and the unquestioned integrity of his public services, have enabled the Republican party to present to the masses with whom he has always been identified, a candidate who will receive from them a hearty and encouraging and deep-thinking support. A distinguished Western Senator said, in a recent speech in the Senate Chamber, from Washington, a day or two before the nomination was made, that he had personally studied. The country will soon have a Democratic President, and the party will inherit nearly. The name of Abraham Lincoln, which was known to the N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer* a few weeks ago, as that of a Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1856, can be Commendation Chief of the party, and the Union will be safe. The Republican party will find their professions as to the Democratic party, and the Democratic party will find their professions as to the Republican party, to be not unlike both by example. Democrats will be found to be Republicans, and Republicans will be found to be Democrats. Let the Democracy of the country rally to the support of Mr. Lincoln, and the Union will be safe.

THE SCENE IN THE WIGWAM.

A Graphic Description.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CHICAGO, May 18, 1860.

Many the candidates were quite remarkable, and the scene in the Wigwam, during the balloting, was exciting beyond description.

Everybody felt that the fight for Secretary of State was the fight for the Presidency. The feeling was universal. The first ballot showed that Seward was the favorite. The next announced that he was the favorite. The next announced that he was the favorite. The next announced that he was the favorite. Generally, Cass & Lewis announced that he was the favorite. The next announced that he was the favorite. The next announced that he was the favorite. The next

Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1860.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

National Republican CONVENTION.

Beginning at Chicago May 16th, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HANNIBAL HAMLIN, OF MAINE.

The Covention Adjourned Sine Die.

THIRD DAY.

The Convention re-assembled at ten o'clock agreeably to adjournment. After the delegates had seated themselves, the proceedings were opened by the following prayer, by Rev. M. Green, of Chicago.

Our Lord, our God, we adore thee as the Eternal, immortal, invisible, and only true God. Every excellence adorns thy nature, every attribute of majesty supports thy throne. Thou art our God, and we will praise thee; our fathers' God, and we will exalt thee. We thank thee, O Lord, for the numberless kindnesses which thou hast manifested towards this people, in their origin, in their deliverance from subsequent evils which have threatened them, and for the high degree of prosperity which we still enjoy. O God, forbid that we, their descendants, should be unworthy of our sires, who acknowledged thee in their ways, and invoked thy benediction upon their efforts to establish a free Government. Lord, we entreat thee who hast delivered us from external enemies, to protect us from internal evil. [illegible]

COMMUNICATIONS.

The PRESIDENT—Gentlemen of the Convention: The Chair feels it his first duty this morning to appeal, not merely to the gentlemen of the Convention, but to every individual of this vast audience, to remember the utmost importance of keeping and preserving order during the entire session—as much silence as possible; and he asks gentlemen who are not members of this Convention, in the name of this Convention, that they will, to their utmost ability, refrain from any demonstrations that may disturb the proceedings of the Convention. I should suggest to the delegates that they themselves set the example to their friends who are not of this Convention, that each will to the [illegible]

...

now I am sure that there is not one man in this country that will be compelled to hang his head for anything in the life of Abraham Lincoln. You have a candidate worthy of the cause; you are pledged to his success, humanity is pledged to his success, the cause of free government is pledged to his success. The decree has gone forth that he shall succeed. [Tremendous applause.]

I have served also in public life with Hannibal Hamlin. In the House of Representatives we were ranged on different sides. He was a firm democrat of the old school, while I was as firmly, and perhaps too much so, a copy of the Webster school. (Applause.) But as is known to many of the gentlemen who sit here before me to-day, there was always a sympathetic chord between him and me upon the question that [illegible] strange that we are found battling together in the common cause. I say then, gentlemen, that you have got a ticket worthy of the cause, and worthy of the country.

Now, gentlemen, that we have completed so well, so thoroughly, the great work which the people sent us here to do, let us adjourn to our several constituencies, and, thanks be to God who giveth the victory, we will triumph." [Applause.]

A DELEGATE—Mr. President, may I suggest that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at the White House on the 4th of March next?

Mr. ASHMUN—No other motion is now in order, but that solemn one which must come to us all. Is it your pleasure that we now separate? As many as are in favor of the motion that this Convention do now adjourn *sine die* say aye.

The motion prevailed, and the Convention was declared by the President adjourned *sine die.*

"HONEST OLD ABE."

The People's Candidate for President.

"RAILS AND FLAT-BOATS."

Log Cabins and Hard Cider Come Again!

Biographical Sketch of Abraham Lincoln.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN is a native of Hardin county, Kentucky. He was born on the 12th day of February, 1809. His parents were both from Virginia, and were certainly not of the first families. His paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham county, Virginia, to Kentucky, about 1781 or '2, where a year or two later he was killed by Indians, not in battle, but by stealth, while he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were respectable members of the Society of Friends, went to Virginia from Berks county, Pennsylvania. Descendants of the same stock still reside in the eastern part of the State.

Mr. Lincoln's father, at the death of *his* father, was but six years of age, and he grew up literally without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer county, Indiana, in 1816. The family reached their new home about the time the State was admitted into the Union. The region in which they settled was rude and wild, and they endured, for some years, the hard experience of a frontier life, in which the struggle with nature for existence and security is to be maintained only by constant vigilance. Bears, wolves and other wild animals still infested the woods, and young Lincoln acquired more skill in the use of the rifle than knowledge of books. There were institutions here and there known by the flattering denomination of "schools," but no qualification was required of a teacher beyond "readin', writin' and cypherin'," as the vernacular phrase ran, as far as the rule of three. If a straggler supposed to understand Latin happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard, and regarded with an awe suited to so mysterious a character.

Hard work and plenty of it was the order of the day, varied, indeed, by an occasional bear hunt, a not unfrequent deer chase, or other wild sport. Of course when young Lincoln came of age he was not a scholar. He could read and write, and had some knowledge of arithmetic, but that was about all; and as yet, he had but little ambition to know more of what was to be found in books. His attainments otherwise were not to be despised. He had grown to be six feet four inches in stature, was active and athletic, could wield the axe, direct the plow, or use the rifle, as well as the best of his compeers, and was fully up to all the mysteries of prairie farming, and fully inured to hardship and toil. Since he arrived at age he has not been to school. Whatever his acquirements are, they have been picked up from time to time as opportunity occurred, or as the pressure of some exigency demanded.

At twenty-one he removed to Illinois, and passed the first year in Macon County, in active labor on a farm, where he and a fellow laborer, (named HANKS,) SPLIT THREE THOUSAND RAILS, in the year 1830. It will be interesting to the millions before whom he is now placed as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of a free people, to know that he once *managed a flat boat* on the Ohio River. The anecdotes which he sometimes relates to his friends of his maritime experiences before the introduction of steam on the western rivers, are indescribably laughable. From Macon County he went to New Salem, in what is now Menard County, where he remained about a year. Then came the Black Hawk war. A company of volunteers was raised in the country, and young Lincoln was elected captain—a success which, he has since said, gave him more pleasure than he has ever since enjoyed. He served with credit during the campaign, and became popular. Returning to Sangamon County, he learned the art of surveying, and prosecuted that profession until the financial crash of 1837 destroyed the value of real estate and ruined the business—the result of which was that young Lincoln's surveying apparatus was sold on execution by the sheriff. Nothing daunted by this turn of ill luck, he directed his attention to the law, and borrowing a few books from a neighbor, which he took from the office in the evening and returned in the morning, he learned the rudiments of the profession in which he has since become so distinguished, *by the light of a fire-place!*

About this time the Whigs of his county conferred upon him a nomination for the Legislature. He was successful in this and three succeeding elections, by triumphant majorities. While a member of the Legislature he first gave indications of his superior powers as a debater and he increased, by frequent practice, his natural faculty for public speaking. He improved industriously the opportunities that were here offered of self cultivation. From the position of a subaltern in the ranks of the Whig party, a position that was appropriately assigned him by his unaffected modesty and humble pretensions, he soon became recognized and acknowledged as a champion and a leader, and his unvarying courtesy, good nature and genial manners, united with an utter disinterestedness and abnegation of self, made him a universal favorite.

During his legislative period he continued his law studies, and removing to Springfield, he opened an office and engaged actively in practice. Business flowed in upon him, and he rose rapidly to distinction in his profession. He displayed remarkable ability as an advocate in jury trials, and many of his law arguments were master pieces of logical reasoning. There was no refined artificiality in his forensic efforts.—They all bore the stamp of masculine common sense, and he had a natural easy mode of illustration, that made the most abstruse subjects appear plain. His success at the bar, however, did not withdraw his attention from politics.—For many years he was the "wheel horse" of the whig party of Illinois, and was on the electoral ticket in several Presidential campaigns. At such times he canvassed the State with his usual vigor and ability. He was an ardent friend of Henry Clay, and exerted himself powerfully in his behalf in 1844, traversing the entire State of Illinois, and addressing public meetings daily until near the close of the campaign, when becoming convinced that his labors in that field would be unavailing, he crossed over into Indiana, and continued his efforts up to the day of election. The contest of that year in Illinois was mainly on the tariff question. Mr. Lincoln, on the Whig side, and John Calhoun, on the Democratic side, were the heads of the opposing electoral tickets. Calhoun late of Nebraska, now dead, was then in the full vigor of his powers, and was accounted the ablest debater of his party. They stumped the State together, or nearly so, making speeches usually on alternate days at each place, and each addressing large audiences at great length, sometimes four hours together. Mr. Lincoln, in these elaborate speeches, evinced a thorough mastery of the principles of political economy which underlie the tariff question, and presented arguments in favor of the protective policy with a power and conclusiveness rarely equaled, and at the same time in a manner so lucid and familiar and so well interspersed with happy illustrations and apposite anecdotes, as to establish a reputation which he has never since failed to maintain, as the ablest leader in the Whig and Republican ranks in the great West.

In 1846 he was elected to Congress, and served out his term, and would have been re-elected had he not declined to be a candidate. He steadily and earnestly opposed the annexation of Texas, and labored with all his powers in behalf of the Wilmot Proviso. In the National Convention of 1848, of which he was a member, he advocated the nomination of General Taylor, and sustained the nomination by an active canvass in Illinois and Indiana.

From 1849 to 1854 Mr. Lincoln was engaged assiduously in the practice of his profession, and being deeply immersed in business, was beginning to lose his interest in politics, when the scheming ambition and groveling selfishness of an unscrupulous aspirant to the Presidency brought about the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. That act of baseness and perfidy aroused the sleeping lion, and he prepared for new efforts. He threw himself at once into the [illegible] with more than his accustomed energy and zeal. Those who recollect the tremendous battle fought in Illinois that year, will award to ABRAHAM LINCOLN fully three-fourths of the ability and unwearying labor which resulted in the mighty victory which gave Illinois her first Republican Legislature, and placed LYMAN TRUMBULL in the Senate of the United States. The first and greatest debate of that year came off between LINCOLN and DOUGLAS at Springfield, during the progress of the State Fair, in October. We remember the event as vividly as though it transpired yesterday, and in view of the prominence now given to the chief actor in that exciting event, it cannot fail to be interesting to all.

The affair came off on the fourth day of October, 1854. The State Fair had been in progress two days, and the capital was full of all manner of men. The Nebraska bill had been passed on the previous twenty second of May. Mr. Douglas had returned to Illinois to meet an outraged constituency. He had made a fragmentary speech in Chicago, the people filling up each hiatus in a peculiar and good humored way. He called the people a mob—they called him a rowdy. The "mob" had the best of it, both then and at the election which succeeded. The notoriety of all these events had stirred up the politics of the State from bottom to top. Hundreds of politicians had met at Springfield expecting a tournament of an unusual character—Douglas, Breese, Koerner, Lincoln, Trumbull, Matteson, Yates, Codding, John Calhoun, (of the order of the Candle Box,) John M. Palmer, the whole house of the McConnells, Singleton, (known to fame in the Mormon War,) Thos. L. Harris, and a host of others. Several speeches were made before and several after, the passage between LINCOLN and DOUGLAS, but that was justly held to be *the* event of the season.

We do not remember whether a challenge to debate passed between the friends of the speaker or not, but there was a perfectly amicable understanding between Lincoln and Douglas, that the former should speak two or three hours and the latter reply in just as little or as much time as he chose. Mr. Lincoln took the stand at two o'clock—a large crowd in attendance, and Mr. Douglas seated on a small platform in front of the desk. The first half hour of Mr. Lincoln's speech was taken up with compliments to his distinguished friend Judge Douglas, and dry allusions to the political events of the past few years. His distinguished friend Judge Douglas had taken his seat, as solemn as the Cock-Lane ghost, evidently with the design of not moving a muscle till it came his turn to speak. The laughter provoked by Lincoln's exordium, however, soon began to make him uneasy; and when Mr. L. arrived at his (Douglas') speech pronouncing the Missouri Compromise "a sacred thing which no ruthless hand would ever be reckless enough to disturb," he opened his lips far enough to remark, "A first-rate speech!" This was the beginning of an amusing colloquy.

"Yes," continued Lincoln, "so affectionate was my friend's regard for this compromise line that when Texas was admitted into the Union, and it was found that a strip extended north of 36 deg. 30 min., he actually introduced a bill extending the line and prohibiting slavery in the northern edge of the new State."

"And you voted against the bill," said Douglas.

"Precisely so," replied Lincoln; "I was in favor of running the line *a great deal further South.*"

"About this time," the speaker continued, "my distinguished friend introduced me to a particular friend of his, one David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania." [Laughter.]

"I thought," said Douglas, "you would find him congenial company."

"So I did," replied Lincoln. "I had the pleasure of voting for his Proviso, in one way and another about forty times. It was a *Democratic* measure then, I believe. At any rate Gen. Cass scolded Honest John Davis of Massachusetts soundly for talking away the last hours of the session so that he (Cass) couldn't crowd it through. Apropos of Gen. Cass: if I am not greatly mistaken he has a prior claim to my distinguished friend, to the authorship of Popular Sovereignty. The old General has an infirmity for writing letters. Shortly after the scolding he gave John Davis he wrote his Nicholson letter—"

Douglas (solemnly)—"God Almighty placed man on the earth, and told him to choose between good and evil. That was the origin of the Nebraska bill!"

Lincoln—"Well, the priority of invention being settled, let us award all credit to Judge Douglas for being the first to discover it."

[illegible] an idea of the strength of Mr. Lincoln's argument. We deemed it by far the ablest effort of the campaign—from whatever source. The occasion was a great one, and the speaker was every way equal to it. The effect produced on the listeners was magnetic. No one who was present will ever forget the power and vehemence of the following passage:

"My distinguished friend says it is an insult to the emigrants to Kansas and Nebraska to suppose they are not able to govern themselves. We must not slur over an argument of this kind because it happens to tickle the ear. It must be met and answered. I admit that the emigrant to Kansas and Nebraska is competent to govern *himself*, but," the speaker rising to his full height, "*I deny his right to govern any other person* WITHOUT THAT PERSON'S CONSENT." The applause which followed this triumphant refutation of a cunning falsehood, was but an earnest of the victory at the polls which followed just one month from that day.

When Mr. Lincoln had concluded Mr. Douglas strode hastily to the stand. As usual he employed ten minutes in telling how grossly he had been abused. Recollecting himself, he added "though in a perfectly courteous manner"—abused in a perfectly courteous manner! He then devoted half an hour to showing that it was indispensably necessary to California emigrants, Santa Fe traders and others, to have organic acts provided for the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska—that being precisely the point which nobody disputed. Having established this premise to his satisfaction, Mr. Douglas launched forth into an argument wholly apart from the positions taken by Mr. Lincoln. He had about half finished at six o'clock, when an adjournment to tea was effected. The speaker insisted strenuously upon his right to resume in the evening, but we believe the second part of that speech has not been delivered to this day. After the Springfield passage, the two speakers went to Peoria and tried it again with identically the same results. A friend who listened to the Peoria debate informed us that after Lincoln had finished, Douglas, "hadn't much to say"—which we presume to have been Mr. Douglas' view of the case also, for the reason that he ran away from his antagonist and kept out of his way during the remainder of the campaign.

During this exciting campaign Mr. Lincoln pressed the slavery issue upon the people of Central and Southern Illinois, who were largely made up of the emigration from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina, with all the powers of his mind. He felt the force of the moral causes that must influence the question, and he never failed to appeal to the moral sentiment of the people in aid of the argument drawn from political sources, and to illuminate his theme with the lofty inspirations of an eloquence, pleading for the rights of humanity. A revolution swept the State. For the first time a majority of the Legislature of Illinois was opposed to the Democratic administration of the Federal Government. A United States Senator was to be elected in place of General Shields who had yielded to the influence of his less scrupulous colleague, and, against his own better judgment, had voted for the Kansas Nebraska act. The election came on, and a number of ballots were taken, the almost united opposition voting steadily for Lincoln, but the anti-Nebraska Democrats for Trumbull. Mr. Lincoln became apprehensive that those men who had been elected as Democrats, though opposed to Judge Douglas, would turn upon some third candidate, of less decided convictions than Judge Trumbull, and possibly elect a Senator who had little or nothing in common with the then inchoate Republican party. To prevent such a consummation, he went personally to his friends, and by strong persuasion, induced them to vote for Trumbull. He thus secured, by an act of generous self sacrifice, a triumph for the cause of right, and an advocate of it on the floor of the Senate, not inferior, in earnest zeal for the principles of Republicanism, to any member of that body.

Some of his friends on the floor of the Legislature wept like children when constrained by Mr. Lincoln's personal appeals to desert him and unite on Trumbull. It is proper to say in this connection, that between Trumbull and Lincoln the most cordial relations have always existed, and that the feeling of envy or rivalry is not to be found in the breast of either.

From his thorough conviction of the growing magnitude of the slave question and of the need of a strong effort to preserve the Territories to freedom, Mr. Lincoln was among the first to join in the formation of the Republican party, although the public opinion around him was strongly adverse to that movement. He exerted himself for the organization of the Republican [illegible] in Bloomington in May, [illegible] that Convention was of surprising power and eloquence, and produced great effect. In the contest of that year, Mr. Lincoln was at the head of the Illinois electoral ticket, and labored earnestly, though vainly, to wrest that State from the grasp of the pro slavery Democracy, with the "walking magazine of mischief," as Douglas has been appropriately called, at its head.

We need not refer to the GREAT CAMPAIGN of 1858, so fresh in the recollection of all readers, further than to subjoin the result of the vote on members of the Legislature, to wit:

For ABRAHAM LINCOLN.... **125,275.**
For STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, **121,190.**

By reason, however, of the flagrant apportionment of the State in Legislative Districts, by which a majority of the members are always elected by a minority of the people, Mr. Douglas was, as is well known, returned to the Senate.

In private life he is literally unimpeachable. Among all who know him his most acceptable and at the same time appropriate *soubriquet*, is that by which he is most widely known.

"HONEST OLD ABE."

THE SCENE IN THE WIGWAM.

It is absolutely impossible to describe, as it is equally impossible for one who was not present to imagine, the scene in the Wigwam, when Mr. LINCOLN was nominated. Without attempting, therefore, to convey an idea of the delirious cheers, the Babel of joy and excitement, we may mention that stout men wept like children—that two candidates for the gubernatorial chairs of their respective States, who looked to the nomination of Honest Old Abe to carry the Republican cause at home through the storm, sank down in excess of joy. The tumultuous emotions of men all over the platform, who had not closed their eyes during the last forty-eight hours, trembling between hope and fear,—laboring for what they deemed the best interests of the noblest cause under the heavens—acted with electrical effect on the immense auditory. Men of stern countenances and strong nerves, upon rising to speak, were almost disabled by their agitation. Mr. Browning, of Illinois, will pardon us for mentioning his name in this connection.

But the scene is not to be pictured. It is ever memorable to those who witnessed it, and no more can be said.

The Four Votes.

During the progress of the third ballot for President the steady increase of Lincoln's vote raised the expectations of his friends to fever heat that he was about to receive the nomination. When the roll call was completed a hasty footing discovered that Lincoln lacked but [illegible] votes of an election. The ballot standing for Lincoln 231[illegible], Seward 180, scattering 34[illegible]—necessary to a choice 234. Before the vote was announced, Mr. R. M. Corwine, of the Ohio delegation, who had voted for Gov. Chase up to that time, and three other delegates, viz: B. K. Enos, John A. Gurley, and Isaac Steese, changed their votes to Lincoln, giving him a majority of the whole Convention, and nominating him. D. K. Cartter, the Chairman of the delegation announced the change of votes, and before the secretaries had time to foot up and announce the result, the vast audience burst forth simultaneously into irrepressible shouts. A deafening roar of stentorian applause arose from the immense multitude such as has never been equaled on the American continent, nor since the day that the walls of Jericho were blown down.

The Man with the Loud Voice.

The reading clerk of the Convention was the admiration of every body. His stentorian voice filled the vast hall, and every word he uttered was heard to the farthest corner of the immense building, clear and loud above the din and uproar created by a myriad of excited people. The name of this useful gentleman is D. D. Pratt, of Logansport, Ind. He is endowed with lungs of brass, and clarion vocal powers—the one never tiring, and the other superior to all competing sounds. The loud, clear, audible manner in which he called the vote of the States on President and Vice-President, merited and received the approbation of every body in the wigwam.

[Continued from First Page.]

here as individual Republicans? I don't question their Republicanism. I have no doubt upon that point. I cast no imputations upon their integrity; but this I do assert, that if this precedent be adopted, that at the next Convention the sympathies or the anxiety of friends to secure their candidate may be impelled to secure delegates here from every State of the Union, not because there is a party there to represent, but because the anxiety of the friends of candidates will bring men here. Would it be difficult to find twelve men in the State of Tennessee who are Republicans? I doubt not if inducements were held out to them they could come here from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and all the Southern States. Then what would be the result? Instead of requiring 304 votes, you would have to require that there should be 500 votes. Why require 400, or why require 301, except that you have already virtually demoralized the Convention? If you have men here who do not represent an organized party at home, they should not cast votes for their States for a Republican President. It was for the purpose of inquiry, not to proscribe or disfranchise anybody, that my motion was made.

Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Maryland—Will you permit a delegate from Maryland to say one word. I wish merely to say to the Convention—[Voices—"Louder!"] I can only make myself heard over a small space. But I must say one word and that is, so far as my feelings are concerned, and of a large majority of those with whom I am associated on this floor, the sentiments uttered by the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania meet our entire accord. [Applause.] We wish no larger voice in this deliberation than the gentlemen of the Convention with whom we are associated shall deem our members and those whom we represent entitled to have on this floor. [Cheers.] We do not come here (and I speak for myself and, I believe, a large portion of those representing the slave States on this floor), we do not wish to stand here as dictating to those who have to elect the candidates. We are willing, we ask only to be heard and if permitted we will give our voice in the direction which we think ought to be taken by the Convention; but we do not wish, and we will endeavor so to act—and I am sure I represent the sentiments of those who are associated with me—on this point as not to give any controlling voice in the Convention. [Applause.] That is all I have to say upon the subject. I would be glad to have some action, if the Convention deem it necessary, taken upon the point which the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania has, I think, timely made before this body, and I therefore second his motion. [Applause.]

Mr. CLEVELAND, (of Conn.) I respect exceedingly the remarks of the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. Montgomery Blair. I can see imminent danger in this movement now made and I look upon it as unfortunate. We are here to-day with high hopes of victory—with almost the assurance of victory. We should remember that in consequence of the action of one solitary man as a representative in Congress, for the State of Maryland—to Henry W. Davis—we have a Speaker by whom we have been able to expose the corrupt frauds of the Administration and give us the assurance of victory—inevitable. (loud cheers.) And yet we are not willing to give her a full vote! In the name of God and humanity what are we doing? I heard a Maryland delegate say he was willing to take a half loaf of bread. I want to give her all she has given us all. (Cheers.) This is all on that point. We have been charged for years with being a sectional party. The lie does not stick in their throats, but we can make it stick in ours and theirs by our folly; we are not a sectional party! (Cheers.) We want the Slave States to come here and be represented. I say in this very connection, that knowingly or not the understanding of the slave States is that the power is to be changed from the hands of the slave oligarchy and placed in the hands of the friends of freedom, in the free States as well as the slave States, and hence they deserve to share in this great and glorious work. If we succeed next fall, as I believe we shall, with men competent to take charge of the government, and put secession and disunion where it belongs, (and God grant we may all live to see it,) we will probably have the entire slave States represented in our next National Convention. (Loud cheers.) I believe it. Why should we not? The disunionists are in a small minority in the slave States, and they keep down the majority by just such unwise operations as was attempted here this morning. If we treat them kindly and hold our hand out to them, as men competent to fill the high offices of the United States, we shall have the majority out from under the heel of the slave oligarchy. We shall unite the voice of the American people in favor of the Republican organization. I say, sir, and I wish it to be understood everywhere, I am not here for the purpose of making war on the Slave States, nor do I believe that there is a man in this house who is. We have been charged with that. It is false and they know it. We are here for the purpose of satisfying the American people that we are willing to give the Slave States their entire rights. We say to those gentlemen, with that you will be content—beyond that you shall not go. A large majority of the voters South, if they dare express it, in the South, would be with us. Their hearts are with us now. For God's sake, and humanity's sake, let us not establish the fact, by our folly, that we are a sectional party, and hate the Slave States. [Cheers.]

Mr. DYER, of Indiana—I merely desire, gentlemen, to call the attention of this Convention to the call inviting delegates to this Convention. Read and reflect for one minute what that call contains and it settles this question. What is it.

"The Republican electors of the several States, the members of the people's party of Pennsylvania and of the opposition party of New Jersey, and all others who are willing to [illegible] with them in support of the candi[illegible] [illegible] to the territories, to [illegible] political doctrine that the [illegible] carries slavery into all the territories of the United States, to the opening of the African slave trade, to any inequality of rights among citizens, and who are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union, under the Constitution recently adopted by its people, of restoring the federal administration to a system of rigid economy and to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, of maintaining inviolate the

[illegible]

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We buy and sell on commission, either at Chicago, or through our agents at New York, [illegible] City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stocks. Our connections at New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.

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Our business connections with Europe being direct, very extensive, and most intimate, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign banking transactions can be effected through our house with promptness and efficiency, equal to any house in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, at New York terms, on our correspondents at London, Paris, Frankfort, [illegible] Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipzig, Cologne, [illegible] Bale, Berne,

[illegible]